

SYDNEY, March 27th.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held to-night, under the auspices of the Anti-Chinese League, in the Sydney town hall, to protest against the influx of Chinese into Australia and the present legislation regarding Chinese. The Mayor presided, and amongst the speakers were Mr. Barton, ex-Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Messrs. Dibbs, Fletcher, Melville and Schey, M.P.s, and Mr. Talbot, president of the league. The following resolutions were carried without a single dissentient:

1. That the almost unrestricted influx of Chinese into Australia will, if continued, threaten our social and political welfare, and that the time has arrived for the imposition of substantial and effective restrictions on their further introduction.

2. That this meeting of citizens desires to express its strong objection to any action on the part of the Government of China in giving assistance or encouragement to Chinese immigration into Australia, and calls upon the Home Government to maintain the right of the Australian colonies to frame such laws as they may consider necessary to ensure in this country a preponderance of the British race.

A deputation was appointed to present the resolutions to the Governor.

LONDON, March 27th.

Heavy withdrawals of gold have been made in England for Germany, and the circumstance is spoken of as one of considerable significance, in view of the present position of affairs on the Continent.

The Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club appointed to report as to the advisability of adopting the proposed new rule in relation to "leg before wicket," have intimated that they are not prepared to recommend any alteration of the existing rules on this matter.

Much excitement has been caused in Italy in connection with a complaint made by the captain of the Italian trading steamer *Solferrino* that his vessel was twice fired at by vessels of the French squadron whilst she was voyaging between Genoa and Nice.

The French authorities declare that the first in question was quite accidental, and that there was no intention to injure the *Solferrino*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. G. J. Goschen, delivered the budget statement in the House of Commons last night.

The expenditure for the current year amounted to £87,244,000, which was equivalent to a gross saving of £711,000 on the expenditure of the previous year. Economy had been observed in all departments of the service. There would be no additional estimates in connection with the army and navy expenditure.

The revenue for the past year had amounted to £289,580,000, or £1,454,000 in excess of the estimate, and showed a surplus of £2,165,000 over the expenditure for the year.

For the forthcoming year the expenditure was estimated at £89,910,000, and the revenue at £89,287,000, leaving a prospective surplus of £2,770,000 on the year.

It was proposed to impose new taxes on carriages, wheels, pleasure horses, "foreign securities to beaver," bottled wines (on which a tax of 5s. per dozen was to be levied), and on limited liability companies.

The present income tax of 8d. in the pound is to be reduced by 1d.

It was decided to embody the Australian squadron agreement in the enactment, because Parliament ought to definitely sanction the bargain. It was advantageous to both parties, and decidedly satisfactory from an Imperial standpoint. It was the establishment of the principle of the colonies assisting in the general naval defence of the Empire.

PERTH (Western Australia), March 27th.

Some five months ago an albatross dropped dead on the Fremantle Beach which had a tin band around its neck with a message punctured upon it in French to the effect that 13 shipwrecked sailors had taken refuge on the Crozet Islands. The Governor, Sir F. Napier Broome, has now received a communication from the French Government stating that a man-of-war had visited the Crozet Islands and discovered a message on one of the groups of the effect that 13 shipwrecked sailors had been there, and remained until all their provisions had gone, and then they had removed to another island. This latter island was visited, but no trace of the sailors was found. It is supposed that they were picked up by some passing vessel.

BRISBANE, March 28th.

H.M.S. *Raven*, which arrived from Noumea late on Friday, brought official news of the evacuation of the New Hebrides by the French troops, and the following particulars have been obtained:—The French transport *Divis* left Noumea on the 6th inst. for Havanah Harbor and Port Sandwich, with instructions to prepare for the evacuation of the troops stationed there. She was followed by the *Voltaire* on the 8th inst. The *Divis* returned to Noumea on the 17th inst. with officers and about 80 men, together with the material of the buildings and but forerly erected there. The French troops were heartily glad at leaving the islands, owing to malarial fever, which had smitten down the whole force except two. Few white people ever care to remain at Havanah from this cause, and it is almost impossible to sleep ashore for more than one night without catching the fever. H.M.S. *Raven*, having received news of the evacuation, left Noumea on the 19th inst. two days after the *Divis* had returned, and reached here on Friday, having come to Brisbane to forward despatches re the evacuation. She proceeds next Saturday to cruise about the New Hebrides.

Whilst the *Raven* was at Noumea on the 4th March, the ship *Albatross* arrived from France with 150 convicts, a great many of whom were women. These were landed at a station on the Isle of Pines. The British Consul, Mr. Layard, has reported the matter to the British Government.

It is generally believed by the residents of Noumea that the French Government are pleased to retire from the New Hebrides. The traders, however, are dissatisfied at the evacuation, as they found the presence of the troops the best protection possible from the dangers of attacks by the savages.

LONDON, March 29th.

Her Majesty the Queen has purchased some Australian wines in bulk for the Royal table.

March 31st.

The *Economist* considers that the silver boom in Australia will be certain to end in disaster. Roumania has declined to enter into an alliance with Russia on the basis of the cession of Transylvania.

Documents have been discovered in the possession of the Deputies who were arrested during the recent revolt favouring compromising the Russian Legation at Bucharest, and indicating that an attempt was to be made to foment a revolution in Roumania.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, the party favourable to General Boulanger suddenly brought forward a motion demanding a revision of the Constitution, and declaring that such revision was urgently needed. The Bonapartists and M. Clemenceau supported the motion, which was carried by 258 to 237, the Government thus being defeated by 21 votes.

M. Tirard, the Premier, has resigned. The defeat of the Government was brought about by the unwillingness of the Chamber to tolerate the policy of M. Tirard any longer, as it was felt that it would only result in great confusion.

General Boulanger has issued a manifesto to the electors of the Nord, accusing the Chamber of Deputies of neglecting the defences of the country, and demanding a dissolution.

Bulgaria is taking measures to strengthen the defences of Bourgas, Varna, and the Macedonian frontier.

Turkey is increasing the number of her troops on the Bulgarian frontier. The Bulgarian Government has despatched a note to the Porte asking for an explanation of the increase of troops on the frontier. Roumania has declined to enter into an alliance with Russia on the basis of the cession of Transylvania.

April 1st.

M. Floquet has been summoned by President Carnot to undertake the formation of a new Cabinet.

M. Floquet is now engaged consulting with M. de Freycinet, M. Flourens, and M. Goblet.

April 2nd.

The *Times* this morning announces that Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., will shortly proceed to Australia with the view of inspecting the defences of the principal colonies.

Kind John of Abyssinia, who was reported to be going for peace with the Italians, has rejected the condition stipulated by the Italian commander.

The revenue returns of the United Kingdom for the past quarter have increased the surplus announced by Mr. Goschen in his Budget speech to the extent of £113,000. The total surplus now amounts to £337,800.

M. Bratiano, the Premier of Roumania, has yielded to the demands for his retirement, and has resigned.

The Russian Legation at Bucharest has been burnt down. It is believed that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

April 4th.

The election of the President of the French Chamber of Deputies, in place of M. Floquet, who vacated the Presidency on taking office, took place to-day. M. Meline and M. Clemenceau received an equal number of votes, and the former was chosen on account of his seniority as member of the Chamber.

Lately news from the Sudan, states that the Mahdi is rallying his followers for the purpose of invading Egypt.

The steam cruiser *Royalist*, 12 guns, 1220 tons, 1510-horse power, will replace H.M.S. *Diamond* on the Australian station.

The Colonial Office authorities have virtually promised to grant Captain Strachan, the New Guinea explorer, possession of Strachan Island, New Guinea.

April 5th.

Her Majesty the Queen will exhibit at the Melbourne Exhibition the picture of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, painted by W. P. Frith, R.A.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at Newcastle last night, declared that the fortunes of the Liberal party were now in a critical condition.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, who has for some time been in attendance on the Emperor Frederick, is about to return to London.

The Duke of Norfolk's semi-official mission to Rome on behalf of the Salisbury Government has proved unsuccessful, as the Pope has refused to exert his authority in opposition to the National movement in Ireland.

King Humbert and Queen Marguerite of Italy have paid a visit to the Queen at Harewood. Her Majesty will shortly visit the Emperor Frederick of Germany, and great preparations are being made in Berlin for her reception.

April 6th.

Persistent reports are current that Prince Bismarck, to offend Russia, has tendered his resignation of the Chancellorship of the German Empire. It is stated that this action is due to the projected betrothal of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Emperor Frederick. Another statement to the effect that Prince Bismarck's resignation is due to the present unsatisfactory state of his health, is generally denied.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria, favors the projected marriage, and the affair is causing great excitement on the Continent. The English collection of pictures for the Melbourne Exhibition is not a numerous one, neither are the pictures of remarkable quality. The Prince of Wales is amongst the exhibitors. There is a great increase in the number of Irish emigrants for America.

General Rosaluta has been degraded by the King of Italy in consequence of the troops under his command failing to pursue the retreating Abyssinian troops in the recent affair.

April 7th.

Italy withdraws from Abyssinia before the summer sets in, leaving the colonial corps only at Massowah. Hopes are entertained that King John will renew parleying for peace.

April 9th.

At the suggestion of Sir E. B. Malet, British Ambassador at Berlin, the Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund for the relief of the many sufferers by the recent floods in North Germany. Bismarck is a heavy loser by the floods on some of his estates. The Empress is visiting the scenes of the floods to-day.

Russia suspends parleying on the Bulgarian question in the expectation that a revolution will shortly break out in Bulgaria.

Numerous meetings, under the auspices of the National League, were held in Ireland yesterday, but were dispersed by the authorities. Collisions occurred in Loughrea, Ennis, Kanturk, Macroom, and Kilrush. Several people were seized, and twenty-five arrested. At Ennis Messrs. Davitt, Healy, O'Brien, and Tanner were active attempting to hold surprise meetings, but failed.

The Russian Press and diplomatists regard the betrothal of Prince Alexander of Battenberg and the Princess Victoria, daughter of the German Emperor, with indifference, and express a suspicion that Bismarck is raising objections to the betrothal to disguise his opposition to Emperor Frederick's liberal policy. Bismarck's newspapers contain insulting references to the Emperor and Empress.

General Boulanger has been elected for the department of Dordogne, receiving six thousand votes, though not a candidate.

Major Temple, who was charged with divulging secrets connected with the English military at Balowne, has been acquitted.

In the French Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Felix Faure, in pronouncing against the imposition of Mr. Goschen's tax on superior bottled wines imported into England, said it would be for France to have recourse to reprisals.

April 10th.

Boulanger, in thanking the electors of Dordogne for electing him, said his election proved the impotence of the present Chamber of Deputies and the necessity for its being dissolved.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Gladstone said that the Budget mainly relieved property owners, and it would have been wiser if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had increased the duties. Mr. Goschen said he would adhere to his proposals. The Budget resolutions were then passed.

The official difficulties existing between America and Morocco, arising out of the imprisonment of an American Jew, have been arranged.

The Empress of Germany was received with enthusiasm in Posen.

The Emperor of Germany has decorated and ennobled Sir Morell Mackenzie on his leaving Berlin.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, approved of the Financial and Land and Irish policy of the Government.

The French Press state that the international condition of the situation in France is extremely dangerous.

The Liberals intend to move in the House of Commons for the equalization of the oblate and episcopal duties.

In the appeal case of Patrick O'Brien, who in January last was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for a breach of the provisions of the Crimes Act, the appeal was heard to-day and was dismissed, the sentence being confirmed. Lord Carnarvon, speaking at Carnarvon last night, said he had every hope of the preservation of peace in Europe. He proved that rents in Ireland were better paid, the law better observed, and boycotting had become rarer since the people were relieved from the sinister League, whose aim was then and whose mode of operation was often murder. He ridiculed the Nationalists for justifying separate political existence.

SYDNEY, April 10th.

The New South Wales Government has despatched a reply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies re the Chinese protest, couched in very clear and forcible language. It commences by asking the British Government why, if America prohibits Chinese immigration, the Colonies should not do so also for the same reason. As in America, the working classes there are directly opposed to them; there can be no sympathy or peace between the two races, neither any interchange of ideas, of religion or citizenship, intermarriage, or social communication. It asserts that the Australians are determined to preserve the British type of race, and that if protection cannot be afforded as sought, Australia must act from the force of public opinion in devising measures of defence.

The reading of the above dispatch in the Sydney House of Assembly elicited great cheers, which were renewed when Sir H. Parkes replied that if unfortunately the reply of the Imperial authorities was unfavourable, it would then unquestionably be the Government's duty, without loss of a single day, to take steps to protect the colony once and for ever from the influx of Chinese.

April 12th.

In a speech delivered on Tuesday last Lord Salisbury predicted that peace would be maintained notwithstanding the great changes which had recently taken place. Speaking of the alliances formed by certain powers, he declared that England belonged to the federation of the world, that her large trade rendered the maintenance of peace a question of self-interest, and all her influence would be exerted to prevent that end. Referring to the condition of affairs in Ireland, he claimed that great improvements had been effected under the Crimes Act, and ridiculed the Home Rule agitation now progressing in Scotland and Wales. Ireland's only hope of prosperity and social improvement lay in the encouragement of her native industries, and her recognition of the hopelessness of political change.

Enormous numbers of the Irish people are emigrating. Gladstone recently delivered a specially vigorous and eloquent speech in the House of Commons, in which he predicted the inevitable success of the Home Rule movement. The speech elicited demonstrations of delight from the supporters of the movement, lasting for several minutes.

Renewed anxiety has been occasioned at Berlin, through an announcement by the physicians attending the Emperor that fresh swellings have been discovered in that unfortunate monarch's throat.

A leading newspaper of Vienna pronounces both the English army and navy as being hopelessly weak, and says that the British are far too unprepared for adequately defending their island position. In criticising the army, it sums up with the assertion that there is a lamentable lack of organization and readiness displayed throughout, and says that were a hundred thousand troops landed on the coast the capture of London would be a matter of the greatest ease. On the other hand, one of the Lords of the Admiralty describes the British navy as equaling in strength the combined navies of any other three powers.

Lord Wolseley is unable to visit Australia to advise re colonial defences, but it is thought Sir Fred. Roberts may come from India.

LONDON, April 20th.

The latest telegrams from Berlin, state that the Emperor Frederick III is much worse, and it is feared that blood poisoning has set in.

The war outlook is again ominous, and the complications arising out of the Russo-Bulgarian difficulty are steadily thickening.

The mobilization of troops on the different frontiers is constantly proceeding.

Affairs in France are exciting great interest in continental Europe.

General Boulanger has been elected as Deputy, by several departments, by enormous majorities. He admits his aspiration to the Presidential chair.

In their new manifesto the Government proclaims the necessity for preventing the Presidency of the Republic becoming a dictatorship.

A popular outbreak is feared, and great precautions have been taken to prevent a disturbance.

The marriage with a deceased wife's sister's blood has passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

Owing to continued disturbances in Ireland, several additional counties have been proclaimed under the Coercion Act.

O'Brien, the Editor of the *United Ireland*, has again been arrested for seditious utterances. John Dillon, the Nationalist member for the division of the county of Mayo, is also imprisoned.

SIAMSESE NEWS.

The "forest-primal," two days' journey from Pak-Pak, 175 miles from Bangkok, has lately been the scene of a most phenomenal earthquake, by which the physical features of a smiling tract of land covering several acres had been entirely changed. Mother earth swallowing up everything in the way of vegetation and leaving a blackened barren patch where "the wind's last breath had tossed in air" grass and stately forest trees.

April is usually the hottest time of the year in Siam, and the present month has been no exception to the rule, for during the last fortnight the thermometer has invariably indicated at noon between 95 deg. to 102 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade. At night the heat has been most oppressive, but for the last two days we have experienced a strong south-westerly wind and one light shower, which has somewhat cooled the atmosphere. The want of rain is being acutely felt, most of the wells in private compounds have run dry, and the water in the river is exceedingly low and brackish.

In view of the enormous amount of money expended by Government in perfecting the Siamese telegraph service, it must appear very strange to an impartial observer to notice that the wires are so constantly getting out of order. This is especially the case with the Bangkok station, which is seldom in working order, and we believe that the constant interruptions on that route may be put down, not so much to the breakage of insulators and accidents to the poles, as to the bad material of which the Siamese telegraph wires are made, in consequence of which they sadly deteriorate after a few months' service.

We hear that the body of the late Mr. W. B. Watson, who died up country of fever whilst erecting telegraph wires through the jungle, has been conveyed to Bangkok and is now deposited at the Telegraph department awaiting burial, which will take place at Government expense.

As soon as H.R.H. Prince Ong-Noi returns from Ban Pa In. The Siamese authorities have been most complaisant throughout this sad affair and were put to great trouble and expense in bringing the body down to Bangkok, but the mere fact of their having done so speaks volumes for their kindness of heart and readiness to oblige where one of their own employes is concerned.

Last Wednesday morning (April 5th) the boiler of a steam-launch conveying the wife of H.R.H. Prince Phra Ong Chao Worawankorn and attendants to Bangkok, blew up just after leaving Rattaburee, where the lady had been paying a visit to her father. Three men and two servant girls were killed and various injuries were sustained by eight other persons. The reason assigned for the catastrophe is that the engineer on-board had wedged down the safety-valve! hence the explosion. Directly news of the accident reached Bangkok Prince Krom Man Bhudarat Darmangakon and Prince Pra Ong Chao Worawankorn, accompanied by Mr. Fredericks of Messrs. Grim & Co., and supplied with medicine and bandages for the wounded, left for Rattaburee.

On Sunday last (April 23rd) news arrived in Bangkok that a large number of dacoits were devastating the country round about Tavoy, in British Burma, and that they were then within twenty-four miles of the town itself, which was defended by twelve policemen only. The telegraph line between Tavoy and Moumein had been destroyed by the band and they had also plundered and burnt several villages, but their chief object seems to have been to murder the district officials. Up to the hour of going to press we have not heard of any further news being received here in Bangkok, but probably by this time mounted civil police have been despatched to the place to break up the band.

Tavoy has a population of about 20,000, the bulk of whom are true Burmans; it is the headquarters of a deputy commissioner and is in telegraphic communication with the whole of India.

Mr. French, H.B.M.'s Consul, is daily gaining a reputation among the native Indian subjects as an impartial and painstaking judge; he moreover thoroughly seems to understand that the institution of false cases among these people should be stopped at once. The 30-odd law-brokers of Bangkok have long practised their depredations with impunity, tampering with witnesses, advising parties to institute false cases, and, in fact, doing anything for a few shillings. Out of court they were often seen hawking about the Windmill road or native shops, freely giving legal opinions and collecting money as costs, but with the appointment of a new incumbent at the Consulate, their profitable career seems likely to soon come to an end. These pests are now losing countenance with the native community and no longer is implicit faith reposed in their promises to procure a judgment in their favor. A case in point took place the other day, when that well-known man named Mustan assaulted and beat one Sultan Myudin, in the presence of numerous spectators, who, on earthly reason, except perhaps, that he had been in attendance at the court as a witness for Vity. Of course, as is usual in such cases, the aggressor at once rushed off to the Consulate and took out a summons for assault against the man he had beaten, and on the day of trial had a formidable array of witnesses, but, strange to say Mr. French, after hearing both sides, fined Mr. Mustan \$10 and bound him over to keep the peace for six months! A few more such decisions as this, and law-and-order will again reign among the native Indian subjects of the Windmill road. It was certainly time they were made to understand that witnesses may not be assaulted with impunity, and that the concoction of false evidence no longer pays with the present "powers that be."—*Bangkok Times*.

Co-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "NINGPO."

Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1888. [478]

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 8th instant, at SIX P.M. sharp, in the MUSIC ROOM, CITY HALL. All Members are requested to attend.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1888. [479]

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received to May 30th, 1888, by the Undersigned for the STOCK-TRADE OF F. C. BROWN & Co., Drapers and General Storekeepers—Amoy. THOMAS CHARLOTTE NICHOLLS, Administrator.

Amoy, 4th May, 1888. [480]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,

the 12th May, 1888, at 2.30 P.M. sharp, at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES and CURIOS, obtained from Mandarins' Houses at the City of Peking and the Northern Provinces, and comprising:—Five Coloured, Blue and White, Sang de Boeuf, Turquoise, Black and Imperial Yellow VASES and JARS of the Ming Dynasty, and the Reigns of Kanghi, Yungchang, and Kienlung; HAWTHORN JARS, very fine Imperial BASINS and PLATES, OLD BRONZES, OLD PEKIN ENAMELS, OLD SOOCHOW LAQUER, OLD CARVINGS on IVORY, JADE, AGATE and CRYSTAL, FINE PEKIN SNUFF BOTTLES, &c.

Very Fine 5 Colour and Blue and White KANGHI SCREENS, OLD PEKIN EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the above will be on view on FRIDAY next at the above address. Terms of Sale—As Customary.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1888. [481]

VICTORIA CHAPTER.

No. 525.

A NEMERGENCY CONVOCAION will be held in "FREDERICKS' HALL," Zealand Street, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1888. [482]

Auctions.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made in a cause TAM KWAN SHI v. YAU MI HO, No. 42 of 1878, with the approbation of the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE by Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG the person appointed by the said Court under the respective Premises on the days hereinafter mentioned, viz:—

THURSDAY,

the 10th day of May, 1888, at 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

IN FIVE LOTS, the VERY VALUABLE BLOCK of BUILDINGS situate on MARINE LOT No. 44, MARINE LOT No. 125A, and Section B of MARINE LOT No. 4, and in the best and most central Chinese business portion of the City and with frontages to three important Public Streets viz:—Bonham Strand, Wing Lok Street and Cross Street and comprising:—Nos. 1 and 2 Cross Street and Nos. 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33, Wing Lok Street and Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, and 45, Bonham Strand. Owing to the favorable situation of this property the owner or owners thereof can always count upon securing good tenants.

ON FRIDAY,

the 11th day of May, 1888, at 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

IN SIX LOTS the VALUABLE PROPERTY situate on INLAND LOT No. 2059 in the best part of Hollywood Road and comprising Nos. 209 and 211, Hollywood Road and 1, 2, 3, and 4, Ng Kwai Fong, also the three storied house No. 132, Hollywood Road situate on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 384 and the three houses Nos. 14, 16, and 18, Possession Street situate on Inland Lot No. 2120 and the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 2121.

ON SATURDAY,

the 12th day of May, 1888, at 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

IN ONE LOT a PIECE of VACANT GROUND registered as INLAND LOT No. 472 and situate at Bowring between Madras and Percival Streets and suitable for the erection of Kerosine Godowns.

The sale plans can be seen at the Office of Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors, and at Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG, the Auctioneer. Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors, Hongkong, of Messrs. CALDWELL & WILKINSON, Solicitors, Hongkong, of Mr. EWENS, Solicitor, Hongkong, of Mr. WEBBER, Solicitor, Hongkong, and of Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

The sale has been POSTPONED for a week owing to the inclement weather.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1888.

ALFRED G. WISE, Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY TO BE SOLD AT KOWLOON.

MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 12th May instant, at 3.30 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,

ALL THOSE PIECES OF GROUND situate at Kowloon Point to be registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOTS Nos. 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, and 535.

The lots average over 200 feet in depth, and have a frontage of 50 feet to Kimberly Road which is to be widened by Government to 50 feet, they are all high ground near the observatory well situate as building sites especially for Villa residences commanding pleasant and extensive views.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR ANNUAL SUPPLY
of
LAWN GRASS SEED
and
SWEET CORN,
for immediate sowing.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(Renter.)

O'BRIEN AGAIN IMPRISONED.

LONDON, May 4th.

Mr. O'Brien has been sentenced to three months imprisonment.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

His Majesty the Emperor is better and has no fever.

The German Press is disquieted at the nomination of the Pan Slavist General Bogdanovich, to the post of Minister of the Interior.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Archbishop Metropolitan of the Philippines left Manila on the 30th ulto, on a pastoral tour through the Laguna district.

The returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending May 6th, are:—Europeans 150, Chinese 1,617; total, 1,767.

The Chinese Rendition case came on for hearing this morning before Mr. Wodehouse, and was remanded to Monday, the 14th inst., at 10 a.m.

THERE will be an inspection of the Fire Brigade exercises together with certain trials of their appliances to-morrow at 9 a.m. on the Praya near the City Hall.

The number of deaths reported in the colony for the week ending April 28th totalled 79, all of which with two exceptions occurred amongst the Chinese community.

A QUANTITY of material for the harbour Manila works lately arrived there by a steamer from Barcelona. The sum expended in March, in connection with these works, amounted to \$421,166.34.

AN Emergency meeting of Victoria Chapter, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Friday, the 11th inst., at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited.

SAYS the *Bangkok Times* of April 28th:—The terrible heat of the last few weeks here in Bangkok has prostrated every European in the place, and if we do not shortly have rain we shall all come to a head and burst.It is officially notified in the *Gazette* that the Governor has given his assent, in the name of the Queen, to the *Rating Ordinance*, 1888 and to an *Ordinance* enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, for the reservation of a European district in the city of Victoria.

THE adjourned Coroner's inquest into the death of the man who died from injuries received in Third Street on the 28th ulto, was resumed this afternoon at the Magistracy before the Coroner, Mr. Wodehouse. Acting principally on the evidence of the medical officers, Drs. Ayres and Cantlie, the jury after a retirement of ten minutes returned the following verdict:—That the deceased died of syncope caused by a shock brought on by the treatment received at the hands of the prisoners and others.

THE Peak Tramway took up its first load of passengers yesterday afternoon. The Government Commissioners went over the line last week, and saw the two cars running at a high speed, and with a greater load than they will contain in the ordinary way. Yesterday afternoon they witnessed them in full operation, the cars making eight trips between four and six o'clock, with a number of chance passengers. The cars run most satisfactorily, and the adventurous travellers expressed much pleasure at the smoothness and expedition with which the trips were made. It now only remains for the commission to make its report to the Public Works Department, and then the license to run being granted, our Peak will be readily and cheaply accessible.

SAYS the Port Darwin *North Australian* of the 14th ulto:—It will surprise many of our readers when they read that Captain W. E. Gay has resigned his berth in the E. & A. S. S. Company's service and retired to England for the remainder of his natural life. This genial, good-natured skipper was one of the passengers from this port by the *Callithump*, and his departure must be a source of sorrow to those who know of Captain and Mrs. Gay's kindness to visitors to the hulk. His connection with the Company extended over a period of about twenty-five years. During nearly the half of that term he had charge of the *Bulk of South Esh*, first in the passenger trade between England and Singapore, then as a hulk at Thursday Island, and finally as a hulk at Port Darwin, where he was stationed for about three years. Captain Gay is succeeded in the command of the *Bulk* by Mr. A. Potts, who has served under him for many years past.

STATISTICS show that there are 900 beet-sugar factories in Europe. France manufactures 600,000 tons of sugar annually, and Germany 1,024,000 tons.

A RETURN from the Collector of Stamp Revenue, published in Saturday's *Gazette*, shows that during last month the total revenue amounted to \$18,450.40, being an increase of \$1,893.04 on the return for the corresponding period last year.THE Manila *Comercio* of the 1st inst. reports the arrival of the shipwrecked crew from the barque *Rock Terrace*. The crew, after abandoning the water-logged ship off Marianas Islands, landed and were taken on board the steamer *Don Juan*, to Manila.OWING to the prevalence of cholera in Singapore and Saigon, vessels proceeding from those ports are now to undergo three days' quarantine on arrival at Manila. The first vessel placed in that predicament was the steamer *Sarthe* which took a cargo of rice from Saigon.THE Band of the Northamptonshire Regiment will play at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, to-morrow evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—
March, "Reception" Smith.
"Zanetta" Aubur.
"Lullaby" Millock.
"March" Venn.
"Pavane" Penella.
"Selection" "La Fuglia del Regimento" Donist.
"Selection" "Boccaccio" Suppe.
JOHN MORAN, Bandmaster.

THE Imperial crown of the Czar of all the Russias is the finest ever worn by a sovereign. It is in the form of a Bishop's mitre and carries on its crest a cross composed of five of the most beautiful diamonds ever cut, supporting the largest ruby in the world. Eleven great diamonds in a foliated arch rising from the front and back of the crown, support this cross and ruby, and on either side is a hoop of thirty-eight pearls, than which there are no handsomer known.

THE following is the substance of the new decree regulating the establishment of Chinese shops in the Philippines. Shop-owners are to make the authorities acquainted with their names and with that of the person responsible for their establishments. Chinese shops are to sell their articles only to individuals of their own nationality, and are to conform to all the sanitary laws in force in the Islands. Any one contravening these provisions, six months after their enactment, will incur the penalties therein mentioned. The decree is signed by General Mohlo, Acting Governor-General of the Philippine Archipelago.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP "ROCK TERRACE."

The steamer *Zafiro*, which arrived in this port yesterday from Manila, brought Captain Atkinson and crew of the British ship *Rock Terrace*, abandoned in a sinking condition near Guam Island on the 2nd March last. The vessel was about 1,800 tons, and bound from Philadelphia to Hongkong with a cargo of 70,000 boxes of petroleum. She had been ashore about 21 days before being abandoned and is said to have been making water. We withhold a full report of this disaster until the particulars furnished us have been fully verified.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon, when there were present:—His Excellency the Governor (Sir William Des Vaux), Dr. F. Stewart, Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice, Mr. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General, Mr. A. Lister, Colonial Treasurer, Mr. J. M. Price, Surveyor-General, Captain W. M. Deane, Superintendent of Police, Messrs. P. Ryrie, A. P. McEwen, C. P. Chater, J. Bell-Irving, and Wong Shing, (unofficial members).

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.
The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following financial measures recommended by H. E. the Governor:—A vote of \$2,595.60 to provide each member of the Fire Brigade with a sum equivalent to 30 per cent. on their salary. This measure was proposed in consideration of the great number of fires which had occurred last year and of the comparative scarcity of water. It was His Excellency's intention to grant some allowance of this nature in future as circumstances would require, in lieu of any fixed bonus.

On his, the Colonial Secretary's, motion, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, the measure was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Secretary also moved that the item of \$565 for repairing the rails and posts of the Parade Ground voted for at the last meeting of the Financial Committee, be now passed. The Colonial Treasurer having seconded, the motion was passed.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.
Mr. A. P. McEwen said he would ask the Council for permission to mention some measures taken by the Chamber of Commerce of this Colony in connection with the orders lately enacted by the Australian Government prohibiting the landing of Chinese passengers from Hongkong in the Australian ports.

H. E. having said that the importance of the subject justified the question, Mr. McEwen said that at a Committee meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held to-day, the action recently taken by the Australian Government was thought very strange, as no warning had been given to this Colony. The hon. member then read the resolution passed at the meeting, which we reproduce in another column.

His Excellency said he did not exactly understand what the hon. member wished him to do in the matter. He knew nothing whatever about it except from what he had read in the papers. He caused a telegram to be sent to the Government of Victoria, asking them whether any law had been passed prohibiting the ingress of Chinese proceeding from this colony, but he had received no reply. As a considerable amount of trade has been going on between this colony and the Australian ports since the passage of the Chinese Immigration Bill, he thought it was a matter of some importance to the Colony. He would represent the matter in the strongest possible terms to Her Majesty's Government as soon as he should receive a reply to the telegram. This, however, had no reference to the line of policy followed by the Australian Government in excluding the Chinese. He viewed the matter from a local standpoint, while trade was going on in full flow between this port and Australia. He thought it exceedingly absurd for the Australian Government to put a stop to the immigration of Chinese to this colony. He would have no objection to the Chinese Immigration Bill, as sometimes the shortage of cable messages gave rise to a great deal of misapprehension.

THE VICTORIA COLLEGE.
Mr. McEwen, pursuant to notice, asked the Council the reason for delay in the completion of Victoria College; and whether the Surveyor General could name a fixed date when the building would be ready for occupation.

His Excellency stated that he was not in a position to reply to the question to-day; he would like to give a fuller explanation to the question, and would consequently reserve it for the next meeting.

Mr. McEwen asked whether—Presuming that the water would be supplied to the Town by next November, was there to be a new distribution for Fire extinguishing purposes, and if so, by what date would it be completed? Was such distribution included in the present estimated cost of the Tyam Water Works? If not, what would the extra cost amount to?

The Surveyor General replied that owing to the greatness of cost, no provision had been made for the water supply, viz. for the extension of fire and for general use.

Mr. McEwen asked—What instructions the Government have received from the Colonial Office regarding the Public Health Bill which was passed by an official majority last session and suspended from operation pending the receipt of such instructions?

His Excellency replied that last week he received a telegram from Her Majesty's Government on this subject, but he did not think it desirable to make its contents public so far as it would mention it in the course of two or three weeks.

Mr. McEwen asked for a return of the number of destitute women and girls at present in the Colony under the protection of the Government, the return to show the number in charge of the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, and called attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements at present in force for keeping and maintaining rescued women and girls, with a view to move a resolution on the subject.

The Colonial Secretary stated in reply that at present there were 43 destitute girls in charge of the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, and 243 who were not destitute, but were placed under the Registrar-General's protection, until they should find respectable employment in the Colony.

Mr. McEwen said that as regarded the 43 destitute girls at present lodged in the Tung Wah Hospital he had paid the establishment a visit, and found a state of things there which he thought imperative to communicate to the Council. He understood that the women were rescued by the Society for the Protection of Destitute Women, which employed detectives for the purpose, and each case was reported to the Government, which thus constituted itself the guardian and protector of those women, endeavouring to get them respectably married or respectably employed. After that, the responsibility was thrown on the shoulders of the charitably disposed in the Colony, with a result which he would try to show was most undesirable. He was asked last week by a member of the Committee of the Hospital to visit it, and he did so. He was shown over it, and went into one ward which was separated somewhat from the building, and contained some 20 or 30 women who had been rescued from the kidnappers and procurers of San Francisco. The room was large capable of containing a much larger number, but on one side there was a blank wall that had been built up, to the exclusion of light and air from both the other wards, and detrimental to health. They proceeded afterwards to the main building. There he found women surrounded by the lowest class of Chinese patients, many of them in a dying state and some suffering from loathsome and painful diseases. This was in close proximity to the lunatic wards, and the girls therefrom resound it through the building. Both the Director and he himself attempted to gain some information from the women, but as usual they were reticent. He found their food good, and some \$400 or \$500 yearly in their maintenance. He found there two women who spoke French; they proved to be half breeds. He advised his colleagues to go and see those intelligent persons. The first one very truly called the Hospital "Une maison, vrament de chiens." These women acknowledged that they received the greatest kindness, but there was no organisation. In answer to questions they said they came from Mauritius, and had married Chinese husbands here, who had deserted them. The poor creatures were anxious to return to their country, and he promised to bring the matter before the Council and the charitably disposed. He had heard arguments in favour of the institution being under Government control and being visited by a Justice of the Peace. In the lunatic ward there was a woman who was not a Chinese, and from the conversation he had with her, in English, he was convinced that she was not mad. She said she had been there some two or three years, and he judged that she had suffered from terrible troubles which had affected her mind, but that with care and nourishment she would recover, if freed from confinement in a cage, amongst lunatics, like an animal. He had no hesitation in saying that such a state of affairs going on in a British colony was a disgrace. He thought that the Government should carry on the good work since it had already undertaken it. He therefore moved:—That the Government immediately take steps to build a Home or Shelter of Refuge for the destitute women in the Colony.

Mr. Wong Shing seconded.
The Colonial Secretary in reply said that the matter was already engaging the earnest attention of the Government. He would like to give a fuller explanation to the question, and would consequently reserve it for the next meeting. He said that he had been asked to reply to the question to-day; he would like to give a fuller explanation to the question, and would consequently reserve it for the next meeting. He said that he had been asked to reply to the question to-day; he would like to give a fuller explanation to the question, and would consequently reserve it for the next meeting. He said that he had been asked to reply to the question to-day; he would like to give a fuller explanation to the question, and would consequently reserve it for the next meeting.

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short residence in the Colony he had not seen any reason for taking the latter step. The question of forming a Home for Destitute Women had received his very serious attention. The difficulty, however, was great, as in other matters, owing to the difficulty in obtaining a house. The town had been searched several times by different persons, at his instance, but alike unsuccessfully. He confessed that no alternative plan that gave any great promise of success had been suggested to him. He thought they must try the experience of building a place. He found that the bulk of the women were thrown upon the Colony by no fault of the inhabitants; they had come back from San Francisco or various places and did not belong to this place at all. Most of them came from China. It was exceedingly hard that Hongkong should have to go to enormous expense for an institution which might after all fail. He thought it was best to build a home in the Chinese style, but on the system of American hotels, that is with shops in the basement. That might do, though he doubted it, for such precautions were now taken against pilgrims going to San Francisco or Victoria that in the future he believed, if they went to the expense of building a costly institution now, they would find very few people to fill it. The question at present, however, was to find a place. When that was done he would devote his experience to making it successful, although his experience of female institutions in the tropics had been rather a sad one. He hoped that would be more fortunate, however.

Mr. McEwen asked what it was intended to do with respect to the poor creatures in the lunatic wards.

His Excellency replied that either a new institution must be built or it must continue. They wanted many things, a new Hospital, a new Asylum, and so on, but it could not all be done at once. He did not see that they could go to the expense of a new Lunatic Home.

The Council was in Committee on the Coroner's Abolition Ordinance, 1888, when our report left.

THE CHINESE AND AUSTRALIA.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1888.

SIR, By desire of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, I have the honor to bring to the immediate notice of His Excellency the Governor the following resolution which was passed unanimously at a special meeting of the Committee, held to-day, to consider the question of the refusal of the Australian Colonies to admit Chinese subjects into their ports:—

Resolved—That in the opinion of the Committee the action of the Australian Governments in prohibiting the landing of Chinese in their ports, is a subject demanding the very grave consideration of H. M.'s Government.

1st.—Because it is not consonant with British methods of Government nor justice that trade regulations should be instantly suspended without ample notice to permit of those interested conforming therewith, for the action of these Australian Colonies threatens to involve those engaged in the trades affected by the new regulations, with very serious loss for which compensation may be claimed by the Chinese merchants depending upon the good faith of the Australian Governments having complied with regulations in force when their engagements were made, and at a moment's notice, without warning of any kind, subjected to limitations with which they are powerless to comply.

2nd.—That the refusal to permit the landing of Chinese in the Australian Colonies is fraught with most serious consequences to British interests in China. Perhaps at this juncture no prominent notice may be taken by the Chinese Government of the restriction imposed upon the rights of its subjects, conceded under Treaties with Great Britain, still the Committee cannot but deplore the dangerous precedent that has been set, and which doubtless will very seriously affect the promotion of England's friendly intercourse with China in the near future.

I am also requested to forward to you, for the information of His Excellency, copy of a letter dated to-day, and addressed to the Committee by the leading Chinese merchants of this Colony, bearing upon the question, the names of the signatories are in the possession of the Chamber and can be furnished to the Government if required.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) P. RYRIE, Chairman.

Hon. F. Stewart, L.L.D., Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1888.

Gentlemen,—We have received a telegram from Australia informing us that the Australian Authorities refused permission to Chinese passengers to land under any circumstances, and that the passengers by several steamers recently arrived there from Hongkong were turned back unceremoniously and without any previous warning. We are quite at a loss to understand this most unjustifiable action of the Australian Government especially after having had long commercial intercourse with our port and other parts of China. We cannot but view the present action of the Australian Government as a direct infringement of all international law and usages and a violation of treaty rights between civilized nations. The passengers who are subject to this exclusive policy embarked on this colony without the slightest previous knowledge, and their being turned back in this arbitrary manner will, in our opinion, injure the trade of this colony and entail much hardship and loss both to the passengers themselves and local shipowners and mercantile firms. We, therefore, having met together in long deliberation, resolve to approach you and request your kind assistance in getting a satisfactory settlement of this difficulty and to obtain right and justice from the Australian Government, and, if necessary, to move His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong to communicate by cable with the Government in question, with a view to having the restriction removed.

We are, &c.,
(Here follow signatures.)
To the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

THE CHARTER OF THE COLONY REVOKED.

THE NEW LETTERS PATENT.

The following Proclamation and copy of Letters Patent are published in the *Government Gazette* of Saturday last:—

By His Excellency Sir G. William Des Vaux, Knight, Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the Fleet.

Whereas by Article XX of the Letters Patent bearing date the 10th day of April, 1877, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting the Office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, it is directed and enjoin that the said Letters Patent shall be read and published at such place or places

within the Colony as the Governor shall think fit: Now, therefore, I, Sir G. William Des Vaux, Governor of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, in pursuance of the said article, and by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby under my hand and seal proclaim that the said Letters Patent be published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* and the same be publicly proclaimed and published for general information.By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at Government House,
Hongkong, this 5th day of May, 1888.

HONGKONG.

Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting the Office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India: To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas, by Our Charter under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Fifth day of April, 1847, We did erect Our Island of Hongkong and its Dependencies into a separate Colony, to be known and designated as the Colony of Hongkong, and did make provision for the Government of Our said Colony:

And whereas We did, by certain Letters Patent under Our said Great Seal, bearing date at Westminster the Ninth day of April, 1877, constitute, order, and declare that there should be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies:

And whereas We are minded to make further provision for the government of Our said Colony:

Now We do by these presents revoke Our said Charter and Our said Letters Patent, but without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder.

within the Colony as the Governor shall think fit: Now, therefore, I, Sir G. William Des Vaux, Governor of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, in pursuance of the said article, and by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby under my hand and seal proclaim that the said Letters Patent be published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* and the same be publicly proclaimed and published for general information.By Command,
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And whereas We are minded to make further provision for the government of Our said Colony:

Now We do by these presents revoke Our said Charter and Our said Letters Patent, but without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder.

II. We do declare that there shall be a Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies (hereinafter called the Colony), and that appointment to the said Office shall be made by Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet.

III. We do hereby authorize, empower, and command Our said Governor and Commander-in-Chief (hereinafter called the Governor) to do and execute all things that belong to his said Office, according to the tenor of these Our Letters Patent and of such Commission as may be issued to him under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and according to such Instructions as may from time to time be given to him under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and to such laws as are now or shall hereafter be in force in the Colony.

IV. And We do by these Our Letters Patent declare Our will and pleasure as follows:—V. Every person appointed to fill the office of Governor of the Colony shall with all due solemnity, before entering upon any of the duties of his office, cause the Commission appointing him to be Governor to be read and published in the presence of the Chief Justice or other Judge of the Supreme Court, and of such Members of the Executive Council of the Colony as can conveniently attend; which being done he shall then and there take before them the Oath of Allegiance in the form provided by an Act passed in the Session holden in the thirty-first and thirty-second years of Our reign, intitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths;" and likewise the usual Oath for the due execution of the office of Governor, and for the due and impartial administration of justice; which Oaths the said Chief Justice or Judge, or if they be unavoidably absent, the Senior Member of the Executive Council then present, is hereby required to administer.

VI. The Governor shall keep and use the Public Seal of the Colony for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said Public Seal.

VII. The Executive Council of the Colony shall consist of such persons as We shall direct by any Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and all such persons shall hold their places in the said Council during Our pleasure.

VIII. The Legislative Council of the Colony shall consist of such persons as We shall direct by any Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and all such persons shall hold their places in the said Council during Our pleasure.

IX. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, may make Laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Colony.

X. We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority to disallow, through One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, any such Law as aforesaid. Every such disallowance shall take effect from the time when the same shall be promulgated by the Governor in the Colony.

XI. We do also reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority to alter, amend, or repeal any Law or Ordinance made by the Legislative Council, or to make any such Laws, as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of the Colony.

XII. The Governor, in our name and on Our behalf, may make and execute, under the Public Seal of the Colony, grants and dispositions of any lands which may be lawfully granted or disposed of by Us: Provided that every such grant or disposition be made in conformity either with some Law in force in the Colony by which some Instructions are issued to the Governor under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, or with some regulations in force in the Colony.

XIII. The Governor may constitute and appoint all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers, and Ministers in the Colony, as may lawfully be constituted or appointed by Us, all of whom, unless otherwise provided by Law, shall hold their offices during Our pleasure.

XIV. When any crime has been committed within the Colony, or for which the offender may be tried therein, the Governor may, as he shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, grant a pardon to any accomplice in such crime who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such offenders, if more than one; and further, may grant to any offender convicted in and Court, or before any Judge, or other Magistrate within the Colony, a Pardon either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any remission of the sentence for such period as the Governor thinks fit, and may remit the payment of any fine or penalty or forfeiture or forfeiture of any property or interest in the Colony, or any other thing, in such manner as the Governor shall think fit.

XV. We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority to disallow, through One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, any such Law as aforesaid. Every such disallowance shall take effect from the time when the same shall be promulgated by the Governor in the Colony.

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XVIII. We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority to disallow, through One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, any such Law as aforesaid. Every such disallowance shall take effect from the time when the same shall be promulgated by the Governor in the Colony.

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XXIII. When any crime has been committed within the Colony, or for which the offender may be tried therein, the Governor may, as he shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, grant a pardon to any accomplice in such crime who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such offenders, if more than one; and further, may grant to any offender convicted in and Court, or before any Judge, or other Magistrate within the Colony, a Pardon either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any remission of the sentence for such period as the Governor thinks fit, and may remit the payment of any fine or penalty or forfeiture or forfeiture of any property or interest in the Colony, or any other thing, in such manner as the Governor shall think fit.

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**SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER**

Mails.

ARGO AND PASSENG

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

The British Steamship

"ZAMBESI,"

2,431. Tons Register. Tiddy, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, *via* KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the 8th May, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "DATAVIA" on 15th May, S.S. "PORT ADELAIDE" on 1st June, and S.S. "PARTHIA" on the 21st June.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fare granted as follows—

To Vancouver and Victoria.....(Mex.).....\$150.00
 To San Francisco.....175.00
 To all Common Points in Canada } 200.00
 and the United States }
 To Liverpool.....300.00
 To London.....305.00
 To other European Points at proportionate rates. * Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 7th day.

Cargo must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1888 [36]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bill

of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA

ON WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May

1888, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"BAYERN," Captain R. Sander, with MAILS

PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will
leave this Port as above. Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m.

Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 8th May, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on

Contents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1888.

**OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM
SHIP COMPANY**

SHIP COMPANY.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE,
VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 10th May
at THREE P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked address in full; and the same will be received.

the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day
previous to sailing.
First-class Fares granted as follows :—
To San Francisco.....\$100.00

To San Francisco and return,	} 350.00
"available for 6 months.....	
To Liverpool.....	325.00
To London.....	310.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs to be obtained of

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (once more) within one year will be allowed

discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Commodities intended to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs.

Commodities intended to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs.

For further information as to Freight
Passage apply to the Agency of the Company
New York, Queens, West Coast.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1955.
